

**Bundesrat approves unification**

BONN (AP) — The Upper House of Parliament approved a treaty Friday that clears the way for unity with East Germany on Oct. 3 despite a warning that unification will be costly for West Germany. All 11 West German states represented in the Bundesrat approved the unification treaty. One day earlier the document was ratified by the Bundestag, parliament's lower house, and by the East German parliament. The treaty acts as the formal document uniting the two Germanys, and reconciles the vastly differing legal systems of both nations. Although the Bundesrat members gave their formal blessing to the treaty, they stressed their worries about the high costs of unifying with their economically troubled neighbour. Bremen Mayor Klaus Weddecker, a member of the opposition Social Democrats, reiterated demands that Chancellor Helmut Kohl quickly tell the voters whether tax increases will be needed to finance unification. Kohl's government in recent days has changed its stance on tax hikes won't be needed, saying they should be enacted as a last resort. The Social Democrats would like to see Kohl openly admit the need for tax hikes before united German elections are held on Dec. 2.

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# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جordan Times يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية الرأي

**Iran ready to work for Gulf peace\***

NICOSIA (R) — Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani called for peace in the Gulf Friday saying Iran was ready to work to achieve it. Rafsanjani, speaking ahead of a visit to Tehran by Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, told worshippers at Friday prayers in Tehran that Iran did not seek revenge against Gulf war for Iraq, or Kuwait which supported it with money. "We are not after revenge and despite the whole lot of aggression against us, we are willing to help establish peace in the region through our Islamic role," Iran's official news agency IRNA quoted him as saying. The restoration of regional tranquility was "vital necessity," Rafsanjani said. Rafsanjani, whose comments contrasted with a more hardline anti-U.S. stance taken by Iran's supreme leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, called for a complete Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait. He denounced the deployment of U.S. and other forces in Saudi Arabia and called for "the exit of all outside forces" from the region. Khamenei said last week the fight against U.S. forces in the Gulf amounted to holy war.

AMMAN SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1990, RABI'A AWWAL 3, 1411

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

**Crown Prince, Ecevit discuss Gulf**

AMMAN (J.T.) — Former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit paid a brief visit to Jordan and left for home Friday. During the visit, Ecevit was received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to discuss Turkish-Arab relations and the Gulf crisis as well as Jordan's continued efforts to defuse tension in the Gulf. Ecevit, who arrived here from Baghdad met with Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein to discuss the Gulf situation.

**Iraq to allow In Arab expatriates**

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Iraqi government is allowing all Arab nationals with permits to reside and work in Iraq or Kuwait to return to their places of work as of Thursday, Sept. 20, until Oct. 23. A statement in Bagdad said that those who fail to return by the deadline will risk losing their right to return at all, according to a report in Al Ra'i Friday. The report quoted an official at the Iraqi embassy in Amman as saying that the new measure applies to all Arab nationals, even those who left Bagdad and Kuwait after Aug. 23 and those who were formerly banned from returning to Iraq and Kuwait on Sept. 4.

**SPA denies deportations**

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Saudi Press Agency (SPA) has denied reports that the Saudi government had deported 50 Jordanian families in view of Jordan's stand with regard to the Gulf crisis. Reuters quoted the Saudi agency as saying that reports and rumours about such deportations were groundless.

**Hawatmeh in Iraq**

AMMAN (J.T.) — Naye Hawatmeh, head of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) left Amman for Bagdad Thursday after taking part in a general conference by representatives of various Arab political groups in Amman to voice solidarity with the Iraqi people. A DFLP spokesman said that Hawatmeh's visit to Bagdad was intended to show solidarity with the Iraqi people.

**Cheney in Spain**

MADRID (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Dick Cheney began talks on the Gulf crisis and NATO issues with his Spanish counterpart Narcis Serra Friday. Cheney, in Spain for 24 hours on a visit originally scheduled for July, was also due to meet King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. The United States announced Tuesday that it would begin to close 127 overseas bases and reduce operations in 23 others next year in response to warmer East-West relations and budget pressures at home. Eleven bases in Spain will be affected.

**Hizbullah, Amal renew clashes**

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Rival Shi'ite militias, vying for control of their 1.3 million-strong community, battled in South Lebanon Friday, security sources said. Three people were wounded in the fighting. The sources said pro-Iranian Hizbullah (Party of God) and Syrian-backed Amal militiamen fought with machine guns, mortars and artillery in the strategic Iqlim Al Toufah mountainous ridge, some 40 kilometres south of Beirut. The clashes were the latest in a series of violations of a ceasefire brokered earlier this month by Iran and Syria.

**French 'volunteer' delegation in Iraq**

NICOSIA (AP) — A delegation of French "volunteers" has arrived in Bagdad to stay at Iraq's "vital installations" as a gesture of peace, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Friday. The agency said the French were "guests of the Iraqi people," the same term applied to Western men held at military and other strategic locations in an effort to prevent an attack on Iraq by U.S. and other military forces. INA reported the French delegation said it supported Iraq.

**Taher accuses Tapline of breaching terms of agreement****S. Arabia cuts off oil supply to Jordan**

By Ghadeer Taher  
*Jordan Times Staff Reporter*

AMMAN — Jordan confirmed Friday that the Saudi Arabian Tapline company has stopped pumping crude oil to the Kingdom as of midnight Sept. 19, 1990 with only six hours warning.

"On Sept. 19 at 6:00 p.m. the Jordanian government received a letter from the Tapline company that said because of the government's delay in payment of the sum requested in full... it has stopped pumping oil through the Tapline line as of midnight of the day..." said Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Thabet Al Taher in a statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The minister said the Jordanian government was paying all the direct and indirect costs which the Tapline was incurring to operate the line and that Jordan had paid for this purpose \$120 million.

An official, who insisted on anonymity, said the Saudi company used the "pretext" to back payments to cut off the oil.

Another official said Jordan has protested to the Saudis about the decision. "We should have been given six months' notice instead we were given six hours," the official said. The official noted King Fahd had said Jordan would be exempt from payment "but obviously this was reversed for political reasons."

The minister accused the company of breaching the terms of the agreement by stopping the flow on this manner. "(This) runs against the agreement between

the government of Jordan and the Tapline company," Taher said.

"The accord specifies that in case of payment delays, interest would be calculated within a rate specified in the agreement," he added.

Jordan has signed an agreement with the Tapline company to supply the country with about a million barrels, to be received at a rate of 35,000 barrels per day — half of the Kingdom's daily requirements — to compensate for the loss of Iraqi oil blocked by United Nations — imposed sanctions.

A parliamentarian said the fact that the gathering was under the King's patronage could have been misunderstood by some countries.

"I am sure the Saudis do not understand that this a democratic society and people have the right to express their views. The King's position is clear."

Jordan has been complying with the global trade ban against Baghdad with the exception of oil imports, which Iraq provides to the Kingdom at a concessionary price of \$16.4 per barrel compared to the market price of over \$31. Minister of Finance Basel Jardaneh said Wednesday that Jordan's imports of Iraqi oil was an interim solution until suitable alternatives could be found. He said Saudi Arabia was providing oil to the Kingdom but the terms of the trade were not yet clear.

Jordan has sought compensation and waivers for applying sanctions against its major trading partner. The finance minister said that Jordan faced economic collapse unless it received substantial amounts of financial aid.

**U.N. to appeal for Jordan aid**

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The U.N. Security Council is preparing Friday to appeal for international assistance for Jordan, which has suffered economically since implementing the trade embargo against Iraq.

The Security Council deferred final approval Thursday of the letter asking the U.N. secretary general to implement recommendations for helping Jordan and a council source said the delay was over relatively minor points of language and the letter, which promises no specific sum, would probably be completed Friday.

Jordan told the council's sanctions committee a month ago that it needs grants totalling \$641 million to cover immediate requirements for four months, as well as oil and related products on concessionary terms to replace supplies normally obtained from Iraq.

Jordan also said it would face annual losses totalling nearly \$2 billion.

In response, the sanctions committee drafted a report recommending an appeal to all states to provide Jordan with immediate technical, financial and material assistance.

Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar would be asked to assess the problems facing Jordan and to make suggestions for appropriate remedies.

The letter being considered by the council in private consultations would ask Perez de Cuellar to implement these and related recommendations.

**EC proposes to tighten Iraq siege**

BRUSSELS (Agencies) — The European Community (EC) commission Friday proposed new measures to tighten the trade embargo imposed by the 12 member states against Iraq and Kuwait.

The measures include extending the embargo to include services such as transportation, construction work, engineering and consulting.

If approved by EC ministers, the measures could force companies from the trade bloc that have continued work on construction and engineering projects in Iraq to abandon their work.

Several EC concerns, including Dutch canal-dredging companies, have continued working in Iraq despite the embargo imposed following Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of its neighbour.

The measures would require any food exported to Iraq or

Kuwait under the embargo loophole for emergency humanitarian aid to be cleared first by the community.

The proposal also called for explicit authorisation by EC members for Kuwaiti public companies controlled by or operating under that the toppling government to continue their activities.

The official said the proposal had been submitted to EC governments, which could approve it within a week.

A commission official, who asked not to be named, said the EC does not know of any cases of abuse of medical products under the embargo. He said the measure was preventive.

Passage of the resolution is virtually assured because only the big five — the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union

and China — have veto power in the 15-nation council.

But several ambassadors from non-aligned countries, sensitive to being taken for granted by the five, told Reuters late Thursday they did not want to be stampeded into a quick vote.

"This time we don't want to be pushed, this time it's too serious and we want to study the document also," said Malaysian ambassador Ismail Razali.

According to one aide in the five-power talks on an air embargo, legal experts in Washington and other capitals have pored over the document and produced some new language, described as "a lot of bits and pieces but not something very serious."

The resolution aims to tighten any loopholes in the worldwide

ambassador (Harold Walker) and the EC ambassadors were summoned to the Foreign Ministry last night and told that their military attaches and other military officers have to leave within seven days.

Egypt, which leads Arab

opposition to Iraq, also reported that its military attaché, two aides and two counsellors have been expelled from Baghdad.

Bahrain-based diplomats said the ambassadors of 11 EC countries

were summoned to the Iraqi Foreign Ministry Thursday night and told that their military attachés and their aides have seven days to leave the country.

They said no reason was pro-

vided, but that the Iraqi autho-

rities apparently were retaliating

for the expulsion of Iraqi diplo-

mats and citizens from European

countries.

The diplomats said they belie-

ved some 50 attachés and aides

were included in the expulsion

order, noting that France's

embassy took the brunt of the

Iraqi wrath.

Eleven members of the French

embassy's staff, including the

military attaché, were told to

leave. A British diplomat said: "Our

**King to continue consultations with Arab leaders on Gulf**

By a Jordan Times  
Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein has returned home from Morocco, where he took part in a mini Arab summit aimed at formulating an Arab peace initiative to solve the Gulf crisis.

Analysts said that securing the support of Morocco, which has sent troops to join the U.S.-led forces in Saudi Arabia, for any Arab peace initiative could help bridge the widening differences within the Arab ranks over the Gulf crisis.

There were no details available on the summit, which was attended by King Hassan of Morocco and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid. But in a message sent to the Moroccan monarch King Hussein said that consultations would continue.

After departing Rabat, King Hussein sent a cable to King Hassan, thanking him for the hospitality and care accorded to him and the Jordanian delegation accompanying him, and expressing appreciation to him for providing a great opportunity for him to meet with him and with Benjedid at "this critical stage."

The King noted that "the current stage which the Arab World is going through requires full understanding and joint Arab efforts capable of safeguarding the Arab Homeland and the future of its generations."

The King said that the talks in Rabat reflected the Arab leaders' interest to safeguard the Arab message and to enhance the role Arabs can play in finding solutions to their problems."

He added that the three leaders will pursue their contacts and efforts to safeguard Arab rights and interests at this critical time

when it is facing challenges inherent in the post cold war era."

Both Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have been seeking to lay the basis for an Arab peace initiative to avert a military confrontation in the Gulf.

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## Hrawi signs reforms, warns Aoun

BEIRUT (Agencies) — President Elias Hrawi signed into law Friday political reforms giving muslims an equal share of power with the long-dominant Christians in a bid to resolve Lebanon's 15-year-old civil war.

Hrawi's move was aimed at speeding up implementation of an Arab League-brokered peace plan that has been stalled because of opposition from rebel General Michel Aoun.

In a speech at the signing ceremony, Hrawi urged Aoun to "peacefully join the process of ending the civil war."

But he warned the general that if he did not, "I will be forced to take the bitter decision of resorting to an imperative surgical operation" to crush Aoun's forces in the Christian enclave.

There was no immediate response from Aoun, whose dwind-

ling force of around 15,000 mainly Christian troops hold pockets in east Beirut and the nearby Metn mountains after a power struggle with Christian militia chief Samir Geagea.

At that time, the Christians were deemed to be the majority. But now Muslims make up an estimated 55 per cent of the four million population.

The reforms were embodied in constitutional amendments that vest executive powers in Lebanon's council of ministers, stripping the president of the exclusive right to take major decisions.

The cabinet and parliament will now contain equal numbers of Muslims and Christians, eliminating the 6-5 edge the Christians maintained in both bodies since independence.

However, a formula of having a Maronite president, a Sunni prime minister and Shiite parliament speaker will remain.

The Muslims have been demanding an equal share of power since the civil war broke out in 1975.

The reforms were originally worked out by Lebanon's legislators when they met in the Saudi Arabian resort town of Taif in August last year to endorse the Arab League plan.

Aoun has rejected the Taif accord and refuses to recognise the Syrian-backed Hrawi, who was elected in November to oversee implementation of the peace plan.

Aoun, a Maronite like Hrawi, says the peace accord does not contain east-west guarantees that the 40,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon's zone in recent weeks.

He claims they are an army of occupation. The Syrians entered Lebanon in 1976 with an Arab League peacekeeping mandate. They will be withdrawn.

British forces, commanded by Gen. Emile Lahoud, have taken up combat positions along Beirut's dividing green line and on the major highways into Aoun's zone in recent weeks.

Hrawi's defence minister, Albert Mansour, has warned that a military operation might be needed to evict the rebel general from the shell-wrecked presidential palace at Baabda.

**British forces could be put under U.S. command in Gulf**

WASHINGTON (R) — British troops ordered to the Gulf could be put under U.S. military "tactical control" but would not join any offensive against Iraqi forces without consulting Saudi Arabia and other nations, according to British Defence Secretary Tom King.

King, following meetings with U.S. Defence Secretary Dick Cheney and Secretary of State James Baker, stressed that Saudi Arabia must have final say on any action launched from its territory.

"You can't see things happening without the agreement of the host nation," he told reporters, adding that U.S. and British officials were drawing a command and control plan for defensive forces in Saudi Arabia and would discuss it with Saudi officials.

King said British warships, aircraft and armoured brigades of some 6,000 troops and over 100 tanks would be under ultimate authority from London, but with much larger U.S. forces in the area, "Then obviously they could well be under American tactical control."

He told a news conference at the British embassy that no decision had been made on a command structure, but that it was a key issue because U.S., British, French and Western forces were now in the region in addition to Arab troops.

Questions have arisen in Washington over control of about 125,000 U.S. troops now on the ground in Saudi Arabia in the case of fighting. But Pentagon spokesman Pete Williams said Thursday that the matter had apparently been settled between U.S. and Saudi officials.

"I think they are very confident that they have that worked out," he said.

King and Sir David Craig, Britain's senior military officer, met at the Pentagon with Cheney and General Colin Powell, chairman of the U.S. military Joint Chiefs of Staff.

King will meet with White House National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft Tuesday before flying home to London.

He again stressed that both London and Washington wanted to force Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

"The question of ending this by peaceful means is to make it clear to (Iraqi President) Saddam Hussein that he has no other option than to get out of Kuwait," he said.

Williams also confirmed earlier statements by British defence sources that there were no plans to shoot down aircraft in any air embargo which the United Nations might approve to beef up U.N. trade sanctions against Iraq.

"I am unaware of any planning at the (U.S.) Defence Department to shoot planes down or anything of that sort," Williams said.

King said an embargo would include such measures as denying airspace and overflight rights to aircraft believed to be carrying cargo to Iraq. Attempts would also be made to stop such flights at the source, he said.

"The question of interdiction is very low down the line," he told reporters.

## Kuwaiti opposition leaders want talks on self-determination

AMMAN (J.T.) — Representatives of political parties and prominent personalities from Kuwait, who are now either in Kuwait or abroad, have been holding contacts to meet and discuss the situation in the Gulf. A report in Al Ra'i daily said that most of these personalities were members of the Kuwaiti opposition parties representing leftist, Nasserites, Marxists and progressive groups or independents like Ahmad Al Khatib, Jassem Qatami, Ahmad Al Rabai, Ahmad Al Nafisi, and Sami Al Mamari.

The paper said they had agreed that there should be a complete withdrawal of foreign forces from the Gulf and Saudi Arabia and an Iraqi pull out from Kuwait.

The paper said that the Kuwait opposition bloc would continue its contacts with prominent Kuwaiti personalities like university professors and people representing various political orientations to pave the way for a national action that would safeguard the Kuwaiti people's interests.

Iraq. According to the paper, the opposition groups do not want to see Al Sabah family back in Kuwait since the Kuwaiti people refuse their rule.

With regard to the so-called popular meeting called for by Al Sabah family to be held in Taif, Saudi Arabia, the paper said that the opposition groups had decided to boycott this meeting as they consider the Taif party as one of Al Sabah family and not representing the grassroots of the Kuwaiti people.

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## Islamic mediation team heads for Baghdad

AMMAN (J.T.) — An Islamic delegation has left for Baghdad to discuss the Gulf crisis and to try and end differences among Arab and Muslim countries. The delegation, which was formed by the World Islamic Conference that convened in Amman recently, had just returned here from a visit to Jeddah where its members met with King Fahd Ben Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia to discuss a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis.

A spokesman for the delegation was quoted by Al Ra'i Arabic daily as saying that the Saudi monarch had briefed them on the developments in the Gulf and said he was optimistic about a peaceful solution to the crisis.

According to the group's spokesman, the king promised that he will do all he can to see to it that a solution for the crisis will be implemented within the Arab and Islamic framework.



BEKANNTMACHUNG

für Deutsche zur Wahl zum Deutschen Bundestag

Am 02. Dezember 1990 findet die Wahl zum Deutschen Bundestag statt.

Deutsche, die ausserhalb der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, einschliesslich Berlin (Geltungsbereich des Bundeswahlgesetzes), leben und hier keine Wahlrechte mehr innehaben, koennen bei Vorliegen der sonstigen wahlrechtlichen Voraussetzungen an der Wahl teilnehmen.

Für ihre Wahlteilnahme ist u.a. Voraussetzung, dass sie:

L nach dem 23. Mai 1949 und vor ihrem Fortzug aus dem Geltungsbereich des Bundeswahlgesetzes mindestens drei Monate ununterbrochen im Geltungsbereich des Bundeswahlgesetzes gewohnt oder sich dort sonst gewohnlich aufgehalten haben;

2. s) in den Gebieten der neueren Mitgliedsstaaten des Europarats leben oder

b) in anderen Gebieten leben und am Wahlgang seit ihrem Fortzug aus dem Geltungsbereich des Bundeswahlgesetzes nicht mehr als zehn Jahre verstrichen sind;

3. in ein Wahlervorzeichen im Geltungsbereich des Bundeswahlgesetzes eingetragen sind. Diese Eintragung erfolgt nur auf Antrag. Der Antrag ist auf einem Formblatt zu stellen. Er soll bald nach dieser Bekanntmachung abgesandt werden. Einem Antrag, der erst am 12. November 1990 oder später bei der zuständigen Gemeindebehörde eingeht, kann nicht mehr entsprochen werden (§18 Abs. 1 der Bundeswahlordnung).

Antragsvordrucke (Formblätter) sowie informierende Merkblätter können von den diplomatischen und berufskonsularischen Vertretungen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, vom Bundeswahlleiter, Postfach 55 28, D-6220 Wiesbaden 1, von den Kreiswahlleitern im Geltungsbereich des Bundeswahlgesetzes angefordert werden.

Weitere Auskünfte erteilt die Botschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland.

Amman, den 19. September 1990

Botschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

P.O. Box 183

Amman

Tel.: 689351, Tlx.: 22233, Fax: 685837

Bürostunden: Sonntag - Donnerstag 08.00 - 12.00 Uhr

## Arm the people — Fakhri Kawar

KARAK (J.T.) — Parliament Deputy Fakhri Kawar has called on the government to supply Jordanians with arms to enable them to take an active role in defence of the country in case of external aggression.

Addressing a public rally held in Karak in solidarity with the Iraqi and Palestinian people, Kawar said that defending Palestine and Iraq in the face of aggression starts from Jordan, and that people cannot fight the enemy from a distance, by merely watching the developments or by making speeches.

He said that the Jordanian people are ready to go without food for the sake of obtaining arms to defend Jordan and to help the Iraqi and Palestinian people deal with aggression. He said that Jordanians should

## Yemen protests Saudi measures

SANA (J.T.) — The Yemeni government has condemned measures taken by Saudi Arabia abolishing facilities previously extended to Yemeni nationals inside Saudi Arabia and said that Yemen has the right to take whatever steps in deems necessary to protect the interests of its people.

A statement issued in Sanaa at the end of a cabinet meeting said that nearly one million Yemenis living and working in Saudi Arabia were Wednesday denied the right of residing in the Kingdom except after obtaining a visa, and have been denied the right to deal in trade inside Saudi Arabian territory, except after obtaining a Saudi government approval. Such privileges, the statement said, had been granted to the Yemeni nationals all their life, and their cancellation now is bound to cause severe damage to those nationals who had been instrumental in building Saudi Arabia, the Sanaa statement noted.

The Yemeni government called on the Saudi authorities to reconsider the new measures in a bid to

## Bangladeshis back from Kuwait ready to fight Iraq

DHAKA (R) — Bangladeshi airmen and other servicemen who returned from Kuwait offered Friday to fight against Iraq.

"We are fully trained and have a lot of desert experience. If needed, we are ready to fight against the aggressors," said Aminur Rahman Mukul, a pilot who worked for the Kuwaiti air

## U.S. networks undecided over broadcasting Saddam's message

NEW YORK (R) — Major U.S. news networks said Thursday they had not as yet been approached about airing a taped message by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and had not decided whether they would broadcast it.

Saddam taped a message for the American people on Thursday, following Iraq's airing of a tape by U.S. President George Bush.

Iraki officials said Thursday that negotiations were under way to get Saddam's tape on U.S. television.

Cable News Network released a statement saying: "In principle, CNN is prepared to broadcast the Saddam Hussein statement in its

## Jordan switches to winter time

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will switch back to winter time on Friday Sept. 28, not on Oct. 5, 1990 as was earlier announced according to a statement issued by the prime minister's office

The statement said that on 12 midnight on Thursday Sept. 27, all clocks will be turned back 60 minutes so that time in Jordan will be two hours ahead of GMT.

Summer time started this year on April 26 on the second day of Eid Al Fitr.

Another communiqué issued by the prime minister's office Thursday banned all ministries from opening accounts at Jordanian banks in foreign currency.

The statement said that numerous ministries and official government departments have been found keeping accounts in foreign currency at local banks and that these accounts were being fed through loans coming from outside sources to finance local development projects.

Since the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) is the only official department that has been entrusted with supplying Jordan with foreign currency to cover the purchases of various products for the state, there is no need for any other department to retain accounts in foreign currency in Jordan, the statement pointed out.

The prime minister's statement ordered all ministries and government departments to close all foreign currency accounts and to transfer these accounts to the CBJ as soon as possible.

The agency quoted Yemeni officials as saying that Yemeni nationals working in the Gulf countries and Saudi Arabia normally transfer \$2 billion in remittances to their home country.

They said nearly 30,000 Yemenis who used to work in Kuwait have now returned home.

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Since the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) is the only official department that has been entrusted with supplying Jordan with foreign currency to cover the purchases of various products for the state, there is no need for any other department to retain accounts in foreign currency in Jordan, the statement pointed out.

The prime minister's statement ordered all ministries and government departments to close all foreign currency accounts and to transfer these accounts to the CBJ as soon as possible.

The agency quoted Yemeni officials as saying that Yemeni nationals working in the Gulf countries and Saudi Arabia normally transfer \$2 billion in remittances to their home country.

They said nearly 30,000 Yemenis who used to work in Kuwait have now returned home.

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will switch back to winter time on Friday Sept. 28, not on Oct. 5, 1990 as was earlier announced according to a statement issued by the prime minister's office

The statement said that on 12 midnight on Thursday Sept. 27, all clocks will be turned back 60 minutes so that time in Jordan will be two hours ahead of GMT.

Summer time started this year on April 26 on the second day of Eid Al Fitr.

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## Arab solution to Gulf crisis remains the ideal solution—Soviet ambassador

AMMAN (J.T.) — Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Yuri Stepanovich Thursday said that an Arab solution to the Gulf crisis remained the ideal solution.

In a lecture delivered at the American University of Beirut Alumni Club, Stepanovich said the Soviet Union opposed any individual steps to defuse the crisis, but supported U.N. efforts in this regard.

The ambassador warned that a war in the region would be catastrophic and called for intensified U.N. efforts to end the conflict.

He stressed that all military presence in the Gulf should come under the U.N. umbrella.

He said that most world nations agree with the Soviet Union that the sanctions against Iraq, passed by the Security Council, must be adhered to.

The ambassador reiterated his country's position that opposes Iraq's annexation of Kuwait and the use of military force. He said the possibility of avoiding war was still there and a political settlement should not be discarded.

Speaking about Sept. 9 Helsinki summit between U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, Stepanovich said the Americans and the Soviets discussed the military presence in the Gulf region "that worries the Arabs."

"I believe Washington has no intention to keep a military presence in the region after the conflict is solved," the Soviet envoy said.

The Helsinki meeting has resulted in tangible results that would create the right atmosphere to surpass the crisis," he said.

He said that although many believe a war was inevitable, his country was calling for self-restraint and avoiding all that would lead to escalating the conflict.

The Soviet Union has called for an international conference on the Middle East, he said.

Many in the international community believe that there is a linkage between the region's conflicts, he added.

He said that there ought to be

solutions to all the region's problems, including the Palestine issue.

Stepanovich said that the Soviet Union abided by international law and the U.N. Charter and if the Gulf crisis were solved accordingly, other issues could be solved the same way, including the Palestine problem.

He said that the Soviet Union believed in equality among world nations, large and small, and that the Soviet Union no more subscribes to the contention of "superpowers", because that gives certain nations the authority to force their will on others.

He said his country realised that the Arab peoples needed the Soviets in their struggle for their rights, and especially the Palestinians. Conversely, he said, the Soviet Union needs Arab peoples' support.

He said that all nations would lose in case of war, including the Soviet Union.

Stepanovich said his country would support all resolutions passed by the U.N. in case of a Middle East international peace

conference, especially those pertaining to the Palestine problem. The Soviets will apply all future U.N. resolutions against Israel, but the Arabs are not following persistent and enlightened policies regarding their right," the ambassador said.

"We cannot be Arabs more than the Arabs themselves," he stressed.

He said that the "Arab World seems at the moment to be in a position that does not enable it to effectively influence events in the region. He hoped this state would only be temporary.

He said the Soviet Union would continue dialogue with Iraq for the sake of finding an exit from the crisis.

He said that despite the treaty of friendship between the Soviet Union and Iraq, his country cannot accept Iraq's reasoning for invading Kuwait, nor will it condone such occupation.

"The Soviet Union will respect all treaties it signed with other countries as long as those countries do not violate international law," he said.

## Abdullah leads Jordan's team to World Bank meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has formed Jordan's delegation to a meeting by the World Bank due in Washington on Sept. 25 and said in a statement that Minister of Planning Khaled Amin Abdullah will lead the delegation in his capacity as member of the World Bank's governing council.

Ahmadullah Thursday met French Ambassador to Jordan Denis Banehard to discuss France's technical and capital assistance to Jordan.

The two officials discussed in particular a French loan sche-

duled to be given to Jordan to help the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) to finance its fertilizer project in Aqaba.

Banehard explained to the minister the French aid programme extending help to the Kingdom to deal with evacues either directly or through the European Community (EC).

The ambassador stressed that his government was exerting all possible efforts to provide Jordan with financial assistance to help it carry out its development projects.

The minister on Thursday discussed Jordan's economic and trade ties with Romania's Ambassador to Jordan Dimitrie Stanescu.

According to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the two officials discussed subjects to be taken up in a meeting by the joint Jordanian-Romanian economic committee which is due to convene here in November. Jordan's phosphate exports to Romania, said the agency, was also discussed at the meeting.

## Scramble in market for Kuwaiti dinars

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Black market dealers are hunting for Kuwaiti dinars in the Jordanian market, and the fierce race to make quick money has been stepped up by 50 per cent in the black market over the past four days, hawking circles said Friday.

"There is an intense quest in the parallel market for Kuwaiti dinars," said a senior source at a leading commercial bank. "Some of those black market dealers have even approached the commercial banks to find out whether they were selling Kuwaiti dinars at a price of one to one, as the arrangement was in the initial days after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, the source said. "Some even offered to pay more," he said.

The soaring demand for Kuwaiti dinars is seen by many as a result of the brief opening of the Kuwaiti-Saudi border which could have allowed the entry of Kuwaiti dinars into Saudi Arabia despite intense searches at the border check-point by the Iraqis. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emi-

rates (UAE) are the only countries which accept Kuwaiti dinars at the pre-invasion exchange rates of nearly \$3.2 to every dinar.

Ten days after the invasion, the Iraqi authorities merged the currencies of the two countries, announcing that the Kuwaiti dinar and the Iraqi dinar had the same exchange value. In theory, it meant that one Kuwaiti dinar was worth \$3.2 in line with the Iraqi official exchange value for its own Iraqi dinar, but in practice it meant that the Kuwaiti currency had lost 88 per cent of its value in the open market.

The modus operandi of black market dealers is simple: buy the Kuwaiti dinars for prices as much as JD 1.5 each from foreigners, mostly Asians, arriving in Jordan from Kuwait, then physically transfer the cash to Saudi Arabia, where they could get around JD 2.2 from several banks.

The "purchase" price for Kuwaiti dinars in the black market was between 800 fils and one dinar two weeks back, but it reached as much as JD 1.5 by Thursday, according to banking officials who keep a

## Arar accuses U.S. of interfering in Jordan's affairs

AMMAN (J.T.) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Saleim Arar has denounced statements by U.S. officials attacking a meeting held in Amman last week by representatives of popular movements in the Arab World as an interference in Jordan's internal affairs.

Arar was quoted by Al Ra'i Arabic daily as saying that the U.S. administration chose to deplore the meeting in Amman instead of abstaining from committing actions hostile against the Arab Nation.

"Any Arab person has the right to ask about the U.S. Administration's actions vis-a-vis the Arab countries, like its continued support for Israel and its continued supply of arms to the Israeli forces to kill Arab people in Palestine," Arar was quoted as saying.

Arar said that the United States was continually supplying modern technology and expertise to Israel in addition to funds which come directly from the American treasury or from the Jewish organisations in the United States.

He said that the United States had been supporting Israel's aggressive actions in violation of human rights and protecting Israel's actions with its veto at the U.N. Security Council meetings. "No American has the right to interfere in Jordan's affairs and criticise the convening here of meetings which deplore the actions directed against the Arab Nation, of the United States or other countries," Arar added.

He said: "We live in a democratic country which called for a popular meeting to be held in a democratic manner and to be attended by representatives of various political groups, unlike those meeting held in the United States which are only attended by officials."

## Brotherhood thanks Iran

AMMAN (Petra) — Muslim Brotherhood members of parliament have sent a cable to the Iranian leadership paying tribute to Iran's stand with regard to the Gulf crisis. The deputies said they had confidence in the Tehran's policies, especially during the critical circumstances the Arabs and the Muslims are facing now and said that the United States was leading world forces and massing weapons of destruction to destroy the Islamic awakening and to impose hegemony on the Islamic countries.

The cable particularly praised Tehran's declaration of a holy war against the foreign invaders.

## EC, U.S. send aid for evacuees

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Commission of the European Communities has since Aug. 22, 1990, provided a total of \$26.6 million in grants to relieve refugees entering Jordan from Kuwait and Iraq. In addition member states have co-financed with the Commission another \$2.2 million for emergency aid bringing the total to \$28.8 million.

The measures undertaken so far have virtually fully utilised the grants made available. The major activities are given hereunder:

a. Repatriation of people from Amman, Aqaba, Ankara and Cairo, in co-financing with other donors through the International Organisation for Migration and with the World Lutheran Federation. The contribution of the Commission amounts to \$17.5 million. The arrangements for an air bridge have made provisions for the evacuation of some 70,000 people, including about 36,000 Egyptians by bus, plane and ferry boat, some 22,000 Bangladeshis by plane and some 11,000 Filipinos and Sri Lankans by plane.

b. The evacuation of 20,000 Pakistanis from Kuwait to Amman supported with a grant of \$1.7 million.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### EXHIBITIONS

\* Open studio and workshop for artist Samia Zara displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-painted fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosenthal (9:30-1:30 and 3:30-6:30).

\* Archaeological exhibition entitled "Al Lajjun — a Roman Frontier Post" at the Department of Antiquities' Registration and Research Centre, Jabal Amman.

### THEATRE

\* Shakespeare's play "King Lear" will be shown at the British Council at 5:00 p.m.

## Children to demand protection

By Serene Halasa  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordanian children meeting in Amman Friday in a mini-summit at the initiative of the Yonog Women's Christian Association (YWCA) in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

appealed to His Majesty King Hussein to attend the World Summit for Children, due to convene in New York on Sept. 29 and 30, and to relay their recommendations to the attending world leaders.

He added that costs for setting up children's programme amount to \$2.5 billion annually.

"This amount might seem to be a lot, but it's not, it's only 1 per cent of what poor countries spend on arms. It is how much the Soviet Union spends on vodka every month, and what American companies spend each year on cigarettes' advertisement," Fisher said.

During the summit, Nigel Fisher, UNICEF's representative in Jordan, delivered a speech that outlined the children's rights to education, health and peace in what he called the "principle of first call." He also urged Jordanian children who attended the mini-summit to make their voices heard by the leaders of the 70 nations gathering at the United Nations headquarters in New York, on Sept. 29, to discuss children's rights.

"I would like to send an appeal letter to President Bush, signed by Jordanian children representing Arab children, including Iraqis, asking him to show some kind of humanity and to decrease our suffering," suggested one of the children who attended the summit.

Other children called on the world to listen to the plight of the Arab children living in the war-torn Middle East. "We should have rights like any other children in the world," another child said.

"We should put the rights and needs of children first in any situation: whether a child survives or not, whether a child is well nourished or not, whether a child goes to school or not; a child should not have to depend on whether commodity prices go up or down, on whether a particular political party is in power, on whether the economy has been well managed, on whether a country is at war or not," Fisher said in his speech addressing the children who attended the mini-summit.

Furthermore, Fisher expressed his surprise at the lightning speed with which countries can collect billions of dollars in times of conflict, but show their staggering inability when it comes to saving the lives of millions of children all over the world who are suffering from famines, wars or natural disasters.

"...there will be a range of practicable opportunities, which now exist, for making drastic improvements in the lives of the new generation — improvements in their survival

at the upcoming World Summit for Children a Convention on the Rights of Children will be the central point.

The Convention on the Rights of Children came into force on Sept. 2, 1990, as a binding international law for those states that signed it. So far 33 countries, including Jordan, have signed it, making it the fastest ever human rights convention to become law. Other countries showed interest in signing the convention in the near future. Her Majesty Queen Noor will attend the

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## Jordan Times

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### U.S. initiatives blunted; resonance felt here

PRESIDENT George Bush has suffered two setbacks in the last few days right on his own turf: One was the U.S. Congress' rebuff of his pledge to write off Egypt's multi-billion dollar debt to his country, and the other his lawmakers' opposition to his plans to strike a proposed \$20 billion arms deal with Saudi Arabia. Israel's hidden hand was behind the Congress' rejection of at least one of the two deals. A third setback might have been a warning by U.S. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan that Washington's type of reaction to the Gulf crisis is wreaking havoc with the U.S. economy.

These U.S. domestic developments suggest, at a minimum, two things: First, Bush has no longer a carte blanche to do as he sees fit in the Gulf region; second, the U.S. chief executive may have begun to feel the pinch in his own backyard and is trying therefore to precipitate something in the Gulf area in order to reverse the growing opposition to his free hand in handling the Kuwaiti situation and rally fresh support for his stance there. Accordingly, while Washington and its blind and obedient followers have pledged not to fire the first shot in the Gulf region, they could very well be planning to push Iraq to the wall in a desperate attempt to drive Baghdad into despair and start a shooting war that ostensibly the West tried so hard to avoid. If this fails, the West may be banking on the depletion of the patience of the Iraqi people in which case there would be no need for a confrontation. The unprecedented proliferation of U.N. Security Council resolutions on the Kuwaiti situation culminating for the time being in a resolution projected to be adopted in a matter of days and aiming to extend the scope of the boycott against Iraq to cover air transport is nothing but an attempt to strangle Iraq and force it to submit or fire the first shot. Presumably, Iraq is aware of this Western-oriented strategy and would try to outwit the West in its own game by proving that the endurance and patience of Iraq and its people are inexhaustible.

For sure the West will think of other forms of pressure on Iraq, including the severing of diplomatic and cultural relations in order to push Iraq into a tight corner. But it will do that in anticipation of an Iraqi counter-move which can be seen as an act of war against the West by the Iraqis. If, however, Iraq keeps its cool, as it well knows the name of the game, then the only other option left for all sides is to seek a sensible peaceful resolution of the conflict. Every other alternative is simply too catastrophic, too crazy to even contemplate.

### ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

Al Ra'i Arabic daily Friday described a draft resolution to be discussed by the U.N. Security Council for imposing an air embargo on Iraq as a flagrant aggression on all Arabs and one that is bound to escalate tension to the explosion point. The paper said, instead of giving a chance to the U.N. secretary general's peace mediations and instead of accepting Saddam Hussein's peace initiatives to end the problems of the Middle East, the Security Council which is now under the U.S. hegemony is trying to escalate tension which could lead to war in the Gulf region. London and Washington should have waited and should have given a chance to the peace mediators before embarking on a hostile action like this, and before forcing the Security Council to impose an air embargo on Iraq, said the paper. The new move on the part of the Western world against Iraq came at a time when the Iraqi president announced his readiness to receive U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in Baghdad for talks on the Gulf crisis and at a time when Arab leaders were involved in intensive consultations to find a political solution, the paper added. London and Washington, said the paper, should realize that an air embargo which could be hidden under the veil of the Security Council, forms a flagrant aggression on the Arabs in general and Iraq in particular.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily says that the American-led invasion of the Gulf region will not doubt determine future inter-Arab relations since many of the Arab countries oppose the presence of foreign forces in the Gulf, but certain Arab states have supported it. Tareq Masarweh notes that those Arabs who aligned themselves with the American forces will be vanquished like those Arabs who backed the Israelis in their invasion of Lebanon in 1982. The writer notes that the 1982 invasion of Lebanon resulted in the downfall of Alexander Haig, the former U.S. secretary of state and Ariel Sharon the Israeli defence minister, while the American invasion of the Gulf has now led to the downfall of the commander of the American air force, even before a single shot was fired. On the whole, should a war break out in the Gulf, the whole Arab region will witness a drastic demographic and geographic change unparalleled in Arab history, the writer adds. Of course, the United States has been behind the whole affair and behind the tension created in our region by coercing Arab states, the Soviet Union and other nations into following her own steps, he notes. But he expresses confidence that the Iraqis and the Arab masses hating them will remain steadfast and will come out victorious.

Al Dastour Friday referred to the mini-Arab summit held in Rabat over the past two days involving the heads of state of Jordan, Morocco and Algeria. The summit reflects the intention of the Arab countries to give priority to peace mediation and to a political solution so as to avert conflict in the region, the paper noted. It said that the summit was a clear reply to moves by the United States and the NATO alliance to escalate tension in the region and to bring matters to a head. Jordan, Algeria and Morocco decided that the Arabs should not give up attempts for peace but to struggle to save the Arab region from catastrophe, the paper added. It said that Jordan which has been spearheading efforts for peace is determined to confront threats and escalation of tension with resolve to push away the dangers and avert all tension among the Arab sister states.

### View from Amman

## The engulfed intruder

By Kamel Abu Jaber

IN Arabic we have a saying that asks: "What does the intruder want, to abscond with the grapes, or to fight with the night guard?"

What does the West want? Why are the French, British, Americans and other Western nations in such a belligerent mood? Surely, they cannot be more concerned about Kuwait than we in the Arab World are. In Jordan, we have issued from the outset a clear statement of where we stand: against the acquisition of land by force, for the return of legitimacy to Kuwait, for the withdrawal of belligerent troops and their replacement by Arab forces and for a political solution within the Arab fold.

And yet, despite this clear position, the West is making itself believe that they care more than us about the fate of the Kuwaiti people and the stability of the region. Of

course, they are not saying that they have a specific scenario in their mind as to how the affairs of the area should be conducted. All of a sudden it appears as if we are the intruders and they are the indigenous people of the area. That oil, which they believe is by divine right to be theirs, was somehow misplaced by the forces of nature in our region and that, at best, we are no more than guard over it.

Strange logic; but then, the whole affair has caused many bizarre things to happen. The atmosphere is nothing short of an "oil-well" one with the drama so skillfully stage managed. The greatest lesson of this crisis is that, after all, it is true that some animals are more equal than others. I myself, have never seen, nor read in books, about so many wolves in sheep's clothing. It is enough to make one doubt

one's identity.

And in my mind's "woolly gathering" I ruminate upon the terrible thought as to how can one identify the real wolves from the real sheep. Woolly thoughts are these that keep getting "woollier" as the crisis unfolds. Who, for God's sake is protecting who from what? If this sounds like war-bleating it, it is because the situation of the shifting sands is made fogier with each "Stealth" into our pasture.

While we agree with the principle of not annexing others' lands by force we question the methodology on at least two levels. The first is a moral one dealing with the well established double standard practised by the West, that is, at best, questionable. The second is the military option that seems to be performed by the West as well as the terms in which it is couched. Should the

question be asked of who has the right to throw stones? Who among all the parties concerned in the crisis is innocent and thus has the moral right to cast a stone?

As the scenario, prepared earlier, unfolds, the tone is also escalating in its belligerency. "Iraq will not be permitted to annex Kuwait... that is not a threat, or a boast; that's just the way it's going to be..." says President Bush. Is this the tone of a man in search of peace? Later he adds, "...I'm not rattling sabers. When I rattle a saber, the man (President Saddam Hussein) will know it..." And then he adds, "...Saddam Hussein will fail..."

What is going on here? Is this the presidential candidate who promised in his election campaign to bring about a "kinder, gentler world"? This hardening of the attitude, in

deed the mental arteries is also one of the strangest by-product of this crisis. It makes one think that it is not the "grapes" that the intruder wants but to fight the "night guard," why?

Indeed why? When the oil is now secure and when the Western troops have not only returned in their colonial grandeur, but paid for us as well. When the bases have come over ground and are now well established.

What is myth and what is reality? In looking over our desert sands, with its changing moods and mirages, its scorpions of all types below and above the ground and into the sea as well, one is struck by the strangeness of it all. What are the young boys from Montana, Mississippi, Surrey, the Loire Valley and the Abruzzi mountains doing in this strange landscape? Whose democracy are

they fighting for and what principles are involved? The myth of principle keeps imposing itself on the ugly reality of might makes right which continues to repel it to no avail. I must admit to the whole world that I stopped believing my eyes and ears. My sense of smell has already been dulled so long ago by the Western-Israeli army that pulls olive trees from the ground, smashes babies' bones, beats women, demolishes homes and lays hostage an entire land and its people.

Our East is indeed a strange land. No one seems to be in the mood to think proper thought. But then this is the land of prophecy, great ideas and great passions. One thing, however, seems to be quite sure which is reputed to be the sum total of all wisdom: "This ton shall pass."

### What is a democracy?

By Olivier Lord

During the recent events in East European countries, several of these states expressed the desire (which is, for some of them, taking shape) to transform their political régime into a liberal democracy, like those existing in Western countries.

What are the essential foundations and the major characteristics enabling a political régime (be it a republic or a parliamentary monarchy) to be described as democratic and thereby the opposite of absolute monarchies, tyrannies, people's monarchies and military dictatorships?

First of all, a democratic régime must ensure that the greatest number of people participate in public matters. In other words, a democracy must practise universal suffrage. It should, moreover, be noted that the

proportion of the total population called to vote has continued to increase with time. Today, the right to vote is not reserved for men only and for people paying taxes alone, as used to be the custom. At the same time, the voting age has often been brought down. These electoral consultations also have to be organised regularly and take place by means of a secret ballot, so that no pressure can be brought to bear and influence results.

But the right to vote must also be accompanied by a real power of decision on the way matters are conducted in the country. The people thus have to be able to wield the power of "having the last word" in the framework of elections which have to bear real stakes and not just have the semblance of participation.

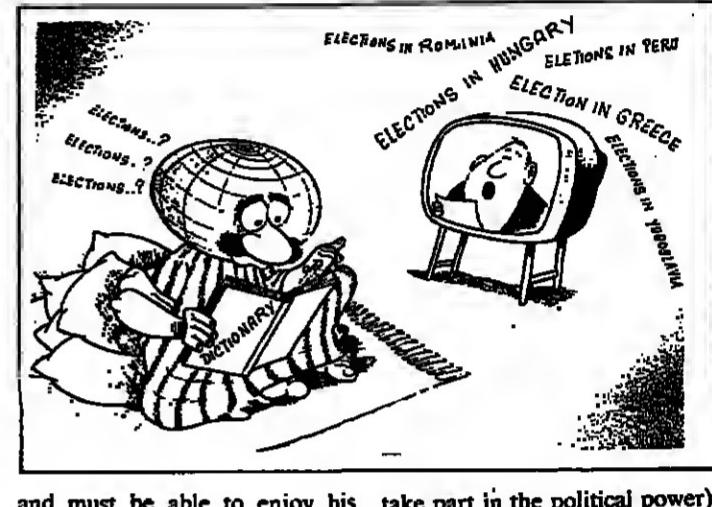
Moreover, the existence of a liberal spirit is necessary for the

existence of a democracy. Indeed, the sovereignty of a people cannot be exerted without a pluralism of ideologies. In a democracy, the various political positions or opinions are freely discussed. Democracy thus implies a spirit which according to some, is "a sense of dialogue". In other words, in a democracy, there must be a majority and an opposition with the latter able to come to power. Thus no monopoly or privilege can be established to back an idea and no state doctrine can be proclaimed. The existence of a pluralistic, independent and free press is, of course, equally necessary for a democratic spirit to be lastingly created.

The principle of a majority is recognised as being fundamental in the workings of a democracy. In the end of the 18th century, Abbot Sieyes (1748-1836) considered the principle of majority as "an incontestable maxim". But, naturally, there must also be a true freedom of opinion without which the ideas of the minority could not be expressed and circulated.

A democratic régime must have a certain pluralism of institutions in order to present an obstacle to any possible tyranny by the majority. Today, the existence of three governing institutions is considered as inherent in a democratic régime: The institution of the people which exerts the electoral power; the institution of parliament (often divided into two assemblies) which has the power of deliberating; and, finally, the institution of government which has the executive power.

Finally, each national of a democratic country must be free



and must be able to enjoy his individual rights, whether these be private rights (such as those concerning the family and private transactions), public (the freedom to defend oneself in justice, to travel, to act, freedom of the press and of religion, freedom concerning trade and property, etc.), and political (the right to take part in the political power). These rights, which the government cannot interfere with, preserve the area of independence each individual is entitled to, since, as Winston Churchill put it: "When there is a knock on my door in the morning, it is the milkman and not a policeman" — L'actualité en France.

### Gulf crisis hampers NATO review of military strategy

By Nicholas Doughty

Reuter

BRUSSELS. — NATO has started work on a major review of military strategy for the post-cold war era, but the Gulf crisis has turned what should have been a fairly straightforward project into a minefield.

Alliance sources and analysts say the main outlines of future strategy are clear, as far as Europe is concerned.

But the Gulf crisis has raised wider political questions about whether NATO could or should use its remodelled military machine outside the territory of its 16 member nations.

"A military review of strategy won't mean very much until we define where the new threats will come from and whether we as an alliance can do anything about it," said Simon Lunn, deputy secretary-general of the North Atlantic assembly.

The assembly groups parliamentarians from all NATO members and Lunn is involved in monitoring the strategy review.

"The point is that you can't implement a new military strategy until you're exactly clear on what the political guidelines are going to be," he said.

NATO is forbidden by its 1949 founding charter from concerted military intervention outside its own territory and had, in any case, always focused on the perceived Soviet threat to Western Europe.

Pressure is growing within NATO to scrap the limitation on

military action, since the Gulf crisis has affected Western security by causing oil prices to rocket and raising the spectre of long-term instability in the region.

But some alliance members, notably France, strongly oppose any extension of NATO's role and there is likely to be a heated debate on the issue.

In the meantime, in the first major review since the mid-1960s, NATO officials have to work out what the alliance's new military strategy will be. France, which left NATO's integrated military structure in 1966, is not taking part.

"The problem is that we really do have to ask the French about any expansion of NATO's military tasks," said one alliance official.

A group of top NATO officials held their first meeting last week to begin redrafting strategy.

A London summit of NATO leaders in July set out the basic guidelines for smaller, more mobile forces with a less aggressive posture. But, again, the Gulf crisis may force a major rethink of some aspects.

NATO sources say the alliance may have to concentrate more of its military resources and attention on the southern flank, an area hitherto overshadowed in favour of central Europe.

Turkey, as the only alliance member to share a border with Iraq, is now at the heart of NATO concern about instability in the Gulf and the Middle East.

It is conceivable that southern flank — the Mediterranean, Ae-

gean and Turkey — will end up becoming the frontline for us, now that the old Warsaw pact threat has gone," said one NATO diplomat.

Although Turkey has the biggest army in NATO after the United States, much of its equipment is outdated.

NATO is likely to make sure that newer equipment, particularly surplus tanks and guns no longer needed in central Europe, is transferred to the area.

It may even set up more rapid reaction forces which could be flown to the area quickly if needed.

This could also cause problems as Greece, also a NATO member, is likely to object to any expansion of Turkey's armed forces. The two are traditional enemies.

NATO sources say the general elements of NATO's future military strategy, designed to cope with shrinking defence budgets and a new relationship with Eastern Europe, are already clear.

They include a continued, but much reduced, nuclear presence in Europe. All ground-based short-range weapons are likely to be eliminated in negotiations with Moscow and the nuclear weapons of the future will be air-launched missiles.

Much smaller, highly mobile and multinational forces will replace the vast concentrations of troops left over from the cold war. There will be heavy reliance on helicopter transport for units, which will be much more self-supporting than before.

### Iraq expels diplomats

(Continued from page 1)

the United States retaliated by ordering three Iraqi diplomats to

leave, the State Department announced.

### King to continue consultations

(Continued from page 1)  
international peace conference," Rabo told a press conference in Moscow.

Two high-ranking Iraqi officials visited Moscow last weekend amid reports that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev was seeking friendlier relations with Israel.

Moscow strongly condemned Iraq while the PLO appears to have increased its reliance on Baghdad.

The PLO has come under strong criticism by the Gulf states and Egypt for supporting Iraq in its confrontation with the U.S.

Reports from the Gulf have suggested that the Palestinians were taken

advantage of the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait.

Some refugees arriving to Saudi Arabia said last week that many of the large Palestinian community were collaborating with the Iraqis and were now involved in helping run the country's day-to-day affairs.

On Friday Abu Sharif reacted angrily to the reports dismissing them as "a vicious campaign of lies."

"Four hundred thousand Palestinians were suffering economic hardships in Kuwait. So are hundreds of thousands of Palestinians in occupied territories who have depended on money transferred from their relatives in Kuwait," he said.

### EC wants measures to tighten Iraq siege

(Continued from page 1)

trade embargo imposed on Iraq by the council Aug. 6, four days, although air traffic to Iraq and Kuwait has been reduced to a trickle.

The draft calls on all states to prohibit cargo and passenger aircraft from any nation from flying over their territory to or from Iraq unless the plane lands first for inspection and possible detention.

Exceptions are those carrying medicine or other humanitarian cargo approved by the council. In addition states are called on to "detain" any Iraqi-registered ships which enter their ports and have been used in contravention of the embargo. Countries also

# Arab peoples' unity faces more crucial questions

By Lamis K. Andoni

Jordan Times staff Reporter

AMMAN — The pan-Arab peoples conference which ended in Amman earlier this week has indicated a growing popular movement against the U.S.-led American intervention in the region. But, according to analysts, the conference's discussions have raised important questions pertaining to the future and the shape of the emerging organised opposition in the Arab World vis-a-vis Western military presence in the Gulf.

For one thing, will the conference be a nucleus for a series or a chain of Arab activities across the Arab World to build up pressure on Arab governments which support the foreign military buildup in the region? Or will its results stop at the fiery rhetoric and inflammatory speeches?

Secondly, which trend in the Arab World will be leading or is qualified to head a popular Arab opposition movement? Although many Jordanian and Arab activists hailed the conference as an "effective and successful demonstration of Arab popular opposition to Western military intervention, they concede that on its own, the meeting would not be sufficient to generate a pan-Arab organised movement.

"We shall make sure that it be followed up with a series of activities in other Arab countries," said Mamdouh Al Abbadi spokesman of the Jordanian Arab National Democratic Alliance (JANDA), which sponsored the Amman meeting.

But some writers and activists were disappointed at what they viewed as the meeting's failure to go beyond the "usual rhetoric and inflammatory speeches."

"We would have preferred that participants avoided emotional rhetoric and focused on logical and coherent analysis. The masses are already mobilised and in high spirits. What they are looking for is mechanism of action," wrote Mohamed Naji Amairas, a leading columnist in Al Ra'i who described the meeting as "the first popular demonstration against foreign intervention since 20 years."

Other activists counter that the conference has laid the basis for a mechanism of action by setting a permanent follow-up committee and by outlining its short term and strategic objectives.

The permanent national follow-up committee which will be formed in the near future, is expected to act as a steering committee of popular protests across the Arab World. A reading of the final communiqué indicates that the committee hopes to emulate the modus operandi of the unified leadership of the intifada in terms of regulating and steering popular activities on the broader scale of Arab countries.

But such a modus operandi, according to analysts, faces some serious constraints. For one the committee and its popular subcommittee's activities are expected to be restrained by the governments which support the U.S.-led military presence in the Gulf. Therefore, a major factor that will determine the success of the permanent committee is the influence of the member political parties in each country, and their willingness to defy these governments.

"In some countries such activities might bring about a head on confrontation between the governments and the political parties," said an Arab activist from Morocco.

The level of political freedoms in the various countries and the security constraints are also important factors. For ex-

ample, the Egyptian government has banned leftist members of Al Tijama'a party from travelling to Amman to attend the meeting while Damascus remains as tight as ever in applying constraints on the movements of political activists.

But if the Egyptian government appears very in-sensitive to any internal criticism of its support of the American-led troops in the Gulf, what is more puzzling was the ban on Islamists to join a Muslim Brotherhood good-will team which was trying to find a solution for the crisis acceptable to Saudi Arabia as well as Iraq.

Jordanian and Arab activists admitted that the absence of an Egyptian delegation has underscored a major weakness in any attempt to unify the opposition Arab movement to the American intervention.

Furthermore, the Egyptian leftist parties have so far endorsed a very distinct and explicit stand against the Iraqi takeover of Kuwait.

Contacts made by phone with some prominent leftist intellectuals in Cairo, indicate that they view an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait as a prerequisite to securing a foreign troops withdrawal from the Gulf.

"The Iraqi occupation of Kuwait has invited foreign intervention," said Dr. Mahmoud Amin Al Aleem, a leading leftist intellectual and an outstanding Arab philosopher, in a telephone interview in Cairo.

But judging by the letters of support read out at the conference by the Egyptian activists who were barred from travelling to Jordan, the focus of the Egyptian left, appears to be shifting to resistance of foreign intervention.

"Despite the common ground against foreign intervention the two trends are still competing to lead the Arab streets," said one analyst.

But in the view of even members of leftist popular parties, the Islamists still have a better chance for influencing public opinion.

"The Gulf crisis has provided the pan-Arabist trend with a historic opportunity to re-emerge as the prevailing trend in the Arab World, but it has to seriously re-organise and make a critical assessment for its past experience," Mr. Issam Shabi, from the Tunisian Progressive Democratic Alliance ("Tajamou'u") said.

JANDA officials said that the conference has sent the resolution to the Egyptian parties which were invited to join the permanent national committee.

Dr. Habash, and later in the final communique, stressed the need to increase contacts with the Egyptian parties and what he described as the "national movement in the Gulf."

Historically the PFLP has been known for maintaining links and supporting Marxist and pan-Arab nationalist opposition groups in the Gulf states, particularly in Oman and Bahrain. During the eighties, however, these groups appeared to have been weakening if not diminishing in stature. In the view of Arab analysts who are acquainted with the Gulf-Iraq-Iranian war was one reason which contributed to the weakening of these movements as Baghdad had reportedly retreated its pre-war backing to the pan-Arabist groups.

Other analysts dismiss the possibility of the emergence of a strong revolutionary movement in the Gulf states. "The class structure, which grants special privileges to the indigenous population in the Gulf prevents such a possibility," a Jordanian analyst who lived in one of the Gulf states argued.

Many Arab analysts and activists believe that the Islamic trend has a stronger chance in influencing and creating opposition in the Gulf states to the Western military presence rather than pan-Arabists or leftists.

Some analysts argue that even though the Gulf crisis has

revived a strong wave of pan-Arabism, the Islamist movement remains more qualified and prepared to lead an Arab movement against the foreign intervention.

The Amman-meeting itself has been regarded as the major step so far by secular pan-Arab, leftist and even liberal forces to unify their ranks to lead the popular movement.

Analysts argue that the secular have benefited from an apparent reluctance by the Islamic movements (in the Arab World) — partly due to the lingering influence on some of its wings by Saudi Arabia — to lead an outright opposition to the Gulf states cooperation with the West.

JANDA officials said that the coalition has invited the Muslim Brotherhood organisation in Jordan to take part in the Amman meeting but that the latter preferred not to. Muslim Brotherhood sources told the Jordan Times, that the movement did not object to the meeting in principle but had hopes that it would co-sponsor the event and have a say in determining the guest list. They said that JANDA's response was that there was no time for such preparations as the meeting date was already scheduled.

Officials from both sides said that initial plans to form a national front comprising all trends in Jordan have not materialised yet.

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Last week representatives of the Muslim Brotherhood organisations met in Amman to discuss an Islamic initiative to solve the Gulf crisis. The meeting gave way to speculations that there is a lack of consensus within the movement over the need to take a decisive and firm position against Saudi Arabia. "Some Islamist leaders are pushing for

"The Maghreb will provide the necessary weight that the opposition popular movement will need to compensate for the absence of an effective role by the Egyptian parties," predicted a Jordanian political activist.

The importance of democracy was stressed by many participants who pointed out that the Amman-conference, which constituted a starting point, could not have taken place if it was not for the democratisation process in Jordan.

"The democratisation process in Jordan will have a far reaching impact on the region," said Dr. Habash.

But it seems that it is the political parties in the Maghreb, which acted as one bloc and produced many of the practical suggestions to the conference, which are expected to play the crucial role in leading the movement in the future.

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## Asian Games open today OCA votes to suspend Iraq from games

PEKING (AP) — Some 4,000 athletes open Asia's version of the Olympics Saturday in festivities staged by a city trying to shed its image as the place where troops gunned down pro-democracy demonstrators 15 months earlier.

In the biggest Asian Games ever, China is expected to win again in the medals race. At stake are 308 gold medals in 27 sports — most of the usual Olympic events plus golf and such Asian contests as sepak takraw and kabbadi.

Asian athletes are among the world's best in archery, badminton, gymnastics, judo, diving, shooting, table tennis and volleyball.

In the 36-nation field, South Korea and Japan are the other major powers, pursued by North Korea, back in action after boycotting the 1984 and 1988 Olympics and 1986 Asian Games.

Taiwan is back in the games for the first time since 1970. A dispute over its use of the name China kept it out until it was readmitted as "Chinese Taipei."

But Iraq is out. Two days before the opening, the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) voted to suspend that nation for its Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait. About 65 Kuwaiti athletes and officials who were outside their homeland at the time have come to Peking to compete.

The Chinese capital has built a towering new Asian Games village, refurbished its sports arenas, repaved streets and lined them with flowers and banners proclaiming "unity, friendship, progress." Everyone from police-

men to waitresses is greeting visitors with unaccustomed politeness.

Some foreign leaders are expected for Saturday's opening ceremonies. They include Pakistan President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Iranian Vice President Gholam Reza Pahlavi, North Korean Vice President Li Jong Ok, Thai Deputy Prime Minister Mana Rapanakoses, Vietnamese Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap, Singapore Second Deputy Prime Minister Ong Teng Cheong and Noboru Takeshita, a former Japanese prime minister.

In the last Asian Games, in Seoul in 1986, China edged South Korea 94 to 93 in the gold medal race. Japan followed with 58 golds, out of a total of 270 at stake then.

In the 1988 Olympics, South Korea won 12 gold medals, fourth best overall, while China took five and Japan four.

Yuan Weimin, chairman of China's 799-member games delegation, said the Chinese will strive to win more than 100 golds this time. But he predicted that the competition would be "even more fierce" than in 1988.

South Korea looks for North Korea to cut into its medal winnings this time, making it hard to duplicate its past successes. Like the South Koreans, the athletes from the North are strong in wrestling, weightlifting, boxing, judo and shooting.

"North Korea's entry will make a big difference," said Chang Chung Sik, head of the 668 member South Korean delegation. "Chinese President Yang Shang-kun is to declare the games open

The North is sending its largest sports delegation ever — 559 athletes and officials.

Japan, once Asia's dominant sports power, hopes for triumph again in swimming and track and field, and in its native sport of judo, where South Korea has been strong in recent years.

"We hope to win as many gold medals as possible but I think it's impossible to gain the top place in Peking because new events — like kabaddi and sepak takraw — were added this time and many of them are China's specialty," said Tsutomu Kato, of the Japan Olympic Committee (JOC).

Sepak takraw, popular in South East Asia, is played by kicking a rattan ball over a net on a court similar to a Badminton court. In kabaddi, teams score by touching opponents on the opponents' side of the court. An attacking player must continuously shout "kabaddi, kabaddi," and opponents can eliminate him from the game by holding him down until he has to stop the chant to catch his breath.

JOC Chairman Hironobu Furubashi predicted that China would win 120-150 gold medals, South Korea 60-70, Japan 50-60 and North Korea about 30.

Among the closely watched individuals will be Indian female track star P.T. Usha, who won four gold medals in the 1986 games and did the same in last year's Asian Athletics Championships, after a disappointing performance in the 1988 Olympics.

Chinese President Yang Shang-kun is to declare the games open

in ceremonies Saturday in the 71,000-seat Workers Stadium.

They feature parachute jumping, a 600-piece army band, 1,400 athletes performing the Chinese shadow-boxing exercise of Taijichuan, and dances with such themes as Lotus Swaying on Green Water.

Practice races are scheduled Saturday in yachting, but other competition does not begin until Sunday. The games end on Oct. 7.

Meanwhile Iraq said Friday the expulsion of its athletes from the Asian Games because of its invasion of Kuwait was unjust and a "mark of disgrace" on the sporting movement.

The Olympic Council of Asia voted 27 to three in a secret ballot Thursday to ban the Iraqi athletes and suspend Iraq indefinitely.

The ruling Baath Party newspaper Al Thawra said: "It is considered a mark of disgrace on the OCA's forehead which was founded on principles and ideas aimed at bringing closer Asian youth athletes and developing their capability and skill away from all political trends."

Al Thawra reiterated previous Iraqi accusations that rich Gulf countries had bribed the poor Asian nations to vote against Iraq.

"The men of Asian sports resorted yesterday to the language of the dollar, which to some of them is the clearest language and the nearest to the heart."

It added: "Sports in this continent has become a commodity which can be traded. And the winner is the one who pays more than the others."

## Australia leads in Davis Cup against Argentina

SYDNEY (R) — Pat Cash revived memories of his 1987 Wimbledon triumph and Wally Masur finally buried a Davis Cup nightmare from the same year to give Australia a 2-0 lead in the cup. World Group semifinal against Argentina Friday.

The style of the two Australians' triumphs, which gives the home side a great chance of playing in their 32nd Cup Final, could not have been more different.

Cash was never troubled by Mancini, who loathes grass courts, while Masur had to fight back courageously from two sets down against Martin Jaite to win 3-6 6-7 6-4 6-2.

Cash destroyed Mancini 6-1 6-2 in the opening singles, a 90-minute humiliation only slightly eased by the Argentine revealing he was carrying a serious shoulder injury.

It was Davis Cup singles of 1987 semifinal defeat by India, when he lost unexpectedly to Rakesh Krishnan and Vijay Amritraj, came back to haunt him in the first two sets against Jaite.

Jaite, not a grass court specialist, showed he had the class and all-round game to play on any surface, serving hard and deep, and returning with exceptional accuracy to a leader-footed Masur.

"I felt during the early sets pretty touch as I did then (1987)," said Masur later. "I didn't get out of it then but I feel I'm a much better player now. But it was definitely in my mind."

## Young Argentine player hopes to equal Maradona

PISA, Italy (AP) — He has the same first name as Argentina's most popular soccer figure, and experts believe he could produce the same wonders.

Though Diego Simeone, 20, since arriving in Italy has protested comparisons with Diego Maradona, he admits that the captain of the Argentine national team and of Italian Major League Napoli is a model he would like to imitate.

Simeone joined Pisa in the Italian Major League this season. He earned headlines in Italy for his goal in last Sunday's match against Lecce.

Simeone played with Argentinos Juniors and Velez Sarsfield the past few years. He hopes a good showing in the Italian League may help him to gain back a place on the Argentine national team.

The goal, preceded by a soft lob over the heads of two rival defenders, was considered a masterpiece by Italian soccer writers and was called the best goal of the day by Sandro Mazzola, a former Italian national team star and a television commentator.

Simeone's play, along with goals by Italian striker Lamberto Piovani, took Pisa to a surprising first place tie with powerful A.C. Milan and Internazionale.

"My first goal in Italy is very important, because it was scored in the most difficult championship of the world, a real soccer university," the young Argentine forward said Tuesday.

## HOROSCOPE

### FORECAST FOR SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 22, 1990

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

course of action for the future, in private or with a secret advisor that is not apt to include all necessary factors involved.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22) Not the day to approach a loyal and general companion for assistance unless it is already under control. Blocks or hold ups will no longer prevail.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19)

You would be wise now to carry through with whatever interesting course of action has already been started and do various facets yourself.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20)

A condition at your residence that has required attention that has been put off can now be approached from a very conventional manner and handled.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21)

You have responses to make to the request of others whether by word of mouth or by writings and you best do so by raising level to some humor in answering.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20)

A good day of the week to consider all your various business arrangements and get them behind you so you free some oncoming valuable time.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19)

Much comes into the open showing what you have left undone where some public interest or activity is concerned, put issues behind you.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20)

Consider well the state of your environmental conditions and just

what you can do to make them appear and operate more as suits your style and comfort.

## 10 nations accepted for America's Cup challenge

SAN DIEGO (AP) — The field of challengers for the 1992 America's Cup has been rounded out at 12 syndicates from a record 10 nations with the late addition of a Soviet group, organizers said.

The Red Star Syndicate of the Leningrad Yacht Club was accepted last Monday during a meeting in Perth, Australia, of the Challenger of Record Committee.

Eleven challengers had posted the required \$150,000 performance bonds by the Sept. 3 deadline.

The Soviet syndicate asked for and received an extension, saying its paperwork and funding had been delayed.

"The field of 12 challengers

from 10 nations makes this the most international America's Cup in the 139-year history of the event," said Stan Reid, chairman of the Challengers' Executive Committee.

Four nations will be competing in the America's Cup for the first time. The Soviet Union, Japan, Spain and Yugoslavia.

Nine syndicates that originally challenged have dropped out.

"Having 10 challenging nations versus the former record of six in 1987 is a significant increase indicating interest in the America's Cup among more people of more countries than ever before," said Tom Elman, general manager of the America's Cup Organizing Committee (ACOC).

## Atlanta fears trouble at 2nd leg UEFA Cup match

BERGAMO, Italy (R) — Italian soccer club Atalanta fear more crowd trouble when they play Dinamo Zagreb in Yugoslavia in the return match of their UEFA Cup tie after violence during this week's first leg.

"We've got our helmets ready for Zagreb," Atalanta's Argentine World Cup star Claudio Caniggia said Friday.

Nearly 30 people, mostly Yugoslavs, were injured during brawling between Dinamo fans and police before and after Wednesday's first leg in Bergamo, a 0-0 draw, police said. About 25 people were arrested.

They said a judge Thursday gave two Yugoslavs in their early 20s five-month suspended sentences for attacking police officers and ordered them to be expelled

from Italy.

A Yugoslav teenager lost his sight in one eye after being knifed in the face by fellow Dinamo fans. The victim was wearing an Atalanta scarf but had just been given in exchange by a local supporter.

Police confiscated numerous chains, bottles, sticks and stones from Yugoslav fans.

An Italian fan is recovering in hospital after a fire cracker exploded beside him during the game, causing him to lose his balance and fall to the lower tier in the stadium during the game.

Some 300 Italian fans of the "Friends of Atlanta" Supporters' Club have cancelled their trip to Zagreb for the second leg on Oct. 3 for fear of trouble with local supporters.

Fortune may still smile on Palace at White Hart Lane Saturday, however, as Tottenham's lethal goalscoring duo Gary Lineker and Paul Gascoigne are both doubtful starters.

Between them they have scored seven of Tottenham's eight goals this season and manager Terry Venables, who won Palace promotion to the first division in the 1970s, said Friday it was "touch and go" as to whether the pair played.

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If trumps are 3-0, it's most unlikely that West holds them. And if he does, there are many combinations of the cards that will still allow declarer to get home; a red-suit squeeze against East, for instance.

And if East has the three trumps, declarer has no problem. East surely has at least three diamonds, so declarer will be able to ruff on diamond low, take two discards on the high hearts and then ruff his remaining loser with the ten of trumps, losing only one trick to the king.

Bridge is such an easy game!

## GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANNIA HIRSCH  
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### TOO EASY FOR EXPERTS?

East-West vulnerable. South deals

**NORTH**

♦ 8

♦ A K 9 7 6 3

♦ K 6

♦ + 10 6 3 2

WEST

EAST

♦ K Q J 10 7 6 5 4 3

♦ Q 8 4 2

♦ J 10 5

♦ Void

♦ A Q J 9 8 4 3 2

♦ 7

♦ K 5

SOUTH

♦ A 9 2

♦ Void

♦ A 10 8 7

♦ A Q 3 9 8 4

THE bidding:

South: West: North: East:  
1 ♦ 4 ♦ 5 ♦ Pass  
6 ♦ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦

In every field, you come across a situation so simple that everyone is lured into a sense of false security.

That is true at the bridge table, too.

This easy play problem revealed a blind spot in a host of very good players.

We like North's decision to bid

five clubs, suppressing a very good heart suit. With so many major-suit cards accounted for, it was a near certainty that South had a genuine club suit. South had the values to go on to slam, but fell victim to snow-

## Andy Capp

# Economy

JORDAN TIMES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1990

## Commonwealth ministers back British debt plan

**PORT OF SPAIN (R)** — A British debt relief plan for the world's poorest countries won strong backing Thursday from Commonwealth finance ministers but must clear a bigger hurdle when it goes before major industrial nations.

A communiqué issued after a two-day meeting welcomed the plan presented by British Chancellor of the Exchequer John Major calling for up to \$18 billion owed to Western creditor governments to be written off.

Finance ministers from more than 40 Commonwealth nations called on the so-called Paris Club of creditor governments to adopt the plan.

"At this stage the expectation and hope was that the proposals would find a favourable response in the Paris Club. We did not contemplate what would happen if the opposite were the case," Commonwealth Secretary General Chief Emeka Anyaoku told a news conference.

A British treasury official strongly defended the proposal even though he acknowledged there may be some bargaining ahead with Britain's main industrial partners.

"The logic behind this is unassailable, even though it may take a little time to digest. This is an idea whose time has come," the official said.

Major called on the Paris Club to write off two-thirds of the \$27.46 billion owed to them by the poorest countries, many of them in sub-Saharan Africa, and to give them up to 25 years to pay back the rest of the debt.

Major, who said he would promote the plan in Washington next week at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), also suggested that debtors be allowed to suspend interest payments on the rest of their exposure for five years.

Some delegates said Britain might face some tough talking to get the plan past all of its partners among the Group of Seven (G-7) most industrialised countries.

Michael Wilson, finance minister of Canada, the only other G-7 country represented at the Commonwealth meeting, said although he favoured the plan he thought some of the details may need more thought.

"I think it is a very good proposal. There are some particulars I would have to give some thought to," Wilson told Reuters.

"It's clear these countries need additional help but it's a blanket proposal, not case-by-case."

## Czechoslovakia rejoins IMF fold, seeks help for reforms

**WASHINGTON (R)** — Czechoslovakia rejoined the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank Thursday after a break of more than 35 years and immediately announced plans for major borrowing to support its economic reform programme.

Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus said Czechoslovakia would seek financial support from both the fund and major industrial countries to back a package of sweeping economic reforms due to come into force Jan. 1 next year.

But Klaus warned that the Gulf crisis and spiralling world oil prices would have a serious impact on the economy and could make it more difficult to sell tough reforms to the people as Czechoslovakia tried to set aside years of communist central planning.

"This will complicate our reform measures dramatically," Klaus told a news conference after signing articles of agreement to make Czechoslovakia the 152nd member of the IMF and World Bank.

"It is a very unhappy coincidence of events, it is coming at the same time as we are introducing radical economic measures and cutting subsidies at home,"

he noted. Czechoslovakia had been one of the founding members of the IMF and World Bank, taking part in the 1944 Bretton Woods conference in New Hampshire which shaped the post-war monetary order.

But in 1954 the communist government in Prague pulled out of the IMF and World Bank as the Soviet Union and its allies set up a rival East Bloc economic system based on barter and grouped around the trade organisation Comecon.

Bulgaria has also applied to join the IMF and World Bank and is expected to be admitted next week. The Soviet Union is sending a special delegation to this year's annual fund and World Bank meetings now getting under way here but has as yet made no formal application for membership.

World Bank President Barber Conable said Thursday he did not expect the Soviet Union to join

Klaus, who made rejoining the fund his first task in the new Czechoslovak government after last year's revolution, said he wanted to negotiate a "stand-by" credit with the IMF and was

seeking a "stabilisation loan" from major industrial nations similar to that granted to Poland nine months ago.

He gave no figures for the loans but, under fund rules, Prague would be allowed to borrow in any one year up to 10 per cent of its newly allocated quota of \$90 million Special Drawing Rights (about \$825 million).

The stabilisation loan for Poland totalled \$1 billion and was specifically designed to back the zloty as Warsaw's new finance minister Leszek Balcerowicz opened up the economy to the West and introduced radical economic reforms.

The loan package for Prague, whose economy has proved to be one of the most resilient in Eastern Europe, would be designed to coincide with the next phase of Klaus's reforms on Jan. 1, 1991 when prices, trade and currency dealings will be liberalised.

The pace of economic reform has been highly controversial in Czechoslovakia but Klaus said the Gulf crisis, which has hit the oil-dependent countries of Eastern and Central Europe particularly hard, meant it was imperative to press ahead.

## Philippines increases oil price

**MANILA (R)** — The Philippines Friday raised petrol and fuel oil prices by between 21 and 36 per cent, sparking strike threats from major labour and transport organisations.

President Corazon Aquino said the government was forced to raise prices because of the Gulf crisis and warned labour groups against causing unrest.

The government cushioned the increase by reducing the tax on oil before announcing the rise in retail prices, fearing that right-wing army rebels would use the oil price issue as a rallying point to launch a fresh coup attempt.

Although the Philippines imports almost all its oil, prices are still among the lowest in Asia.

The price of premium petrol was increased by 25 per cent to 8.8 pesos (34 U.S. cents) a litre.

Aquino, who has survived six coup attempts since being swept to power in a popular revolt in 1986, said prices had to go up because they were set when oil averaged \$15 a barrel, against the present price of over \$30.

She urged the country of 60 million people to conserve energy.

## Jordan, Turkey and Egypt to get special aid from World Bank, IMF

**WASHINGTON (R)** — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank have pledged to draw up an aid package for countries hurt by the Gulf crisis and sharply higher oil prices.

Representatives from the Soviet Union will attend for the first time — as "special invitees." Czechoslovakia Thursday became a member of the IMF and Bulgaria is expected to follow suit shortly.

World Bank President Barber Conable said Thursday the bank would coordinate with the IMF in the financing package that will include a multilateral pool of funds that could help offset the economic misery caused by the crisis, particularly in the frontline states of Jordan, Turkey and Egypt.

At the same time, they are assessing the global damage of the jump in oil prices and the loss of income which workers in the Gulf had sent home to their countries.

"There are several things we can do and expect to do," Conable told reporters.

"The Gulf crisis will severely impact some nations," IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus told a news conference Thursday. "We expect to be able to help all our countries overcome these difficulties."

Both Conable and Camdessus spoke with reporters as finance

ministers and central bankers began gathering for the annual meeting of the 152 member-country institutions.

Representatives from the Soviet Union will attend for the first time — as "special invitees." Czechoslovakia Thursday became a member of the IMF and Bulgaria is expected to follow suit shortly.

Conable, asked when the Soviet Union might apply for membership in the two institutions, said he was uncertain but it was unlikely to be any time soon.

"I don't think this is going to happen fast," Conable said.

The IMF and World Bank are putting together a study of the Soviet economy that Moscow and the lending institutions can use as the country moves toward a market economy.

The Gulf crisis, which has profoundly changed the global economic map, is expected to dominate the meetings as policy-makers search for ways to hold the line on economic damage that continues to mount.

The meetings, which include discussions of the powerful Group of Seven industrial countries, run through next Thursday.

## Unity threatens jobs for 75 per cent of East Berlin key bureaucrats

**EAST BERLIN (R)** — Seventy-five per cent of East Berlin's 13,000 cabinet ministry staff will be sacked, retired early or put on a waiting list for rehire after German reunification, the government said Friday.

Cabinet ministry staff are mainly headquarters policy-makers and administrators — in addition to the 1.5 million employed throughout the state bureaucracy.

The rest would be fired or handed early retirement.

"Any employee found in planned background checks to have collaborated with the former communist security police, the Stasi, was unlikely to be kept on in the new government.

East German ministries employed 30,000 people before the 1989 popular revolution.

## Gulf aid package pressures Japanese government and business community

**TOKYO (R)** — After pledging a \$4 billion aid package to the Gulf, Japan's government says it is strapped for cash.

Many economists expect the government to knock on the door of prosperous private industry. But corporations may prove slow to answer.

"We want to play an active role in burden sharing," said Yoshiharu Tateishi, a spokesman for

automotive giant Toyota. "But we're running a business. We are not in a position to contribute free goods to the government."

Bowing to U.S. pressure, Japan last week boosted its initial \$1 billion pledge of Gulf aid to \$4 billion — \$2 billion in economic aid to "frontline" Middle East countries, and \$2 billion in non-military aid to multinational forces.

"We want to play an active role in burden sharing," said Yoshiharu Tateishi, a spokesman for

Announcing the new package Sept. 14, foreign ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe admitted that the government did not know where a lot of the promised funds for the multinational forces would come from.

Japan is simultaneously trying to avoid fresh government deficit spending, meet requests from various agencies for higher funding, and comply with U.S. demands to spend more on public works to stimulate imports.

Tokyo is also under pressure to increase foreign aid to many countries, quite aside from the Gulf crisis.

Watanabe said Japan faced "serious budget constraints" and the extra aid to the Gulf forces Japan to respond quickly. "In typical Japanese fashion we're not going to see a quick move by one company but consensus building," Koll said.

But he doubted the companies would respond quickly. "It's not clear the finance ministry would instruct other ministries to cut

expenditures as the government prepared to 'tighten the belt'."

He said the government did not plan to request aid from private industry at that point, but this week an official at the ministry of international trade and industry said that while the government had not received any special favours from industry, it might consider donations or discounts if offered.

"I do think the Japanese government will have to put greater pressure on Japanese companies to step up material contributions to the cause," said Jesper Koll, economist at S.G. Warburg Securities (Japan).

But he doubted the companies would respond quickly. "In typical Japanese fashion we're not

going to see a quick move by one company but consensus building," Koll said.

Costa Rica is likely to become the 100th member in the coming weeks after its ratification, and Algeria, Bulgaria, China, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nepal and Paraguay are all negotiating membership.

Geneva-based GATT, founded in 1947 with a mission to liberalise world trade, covers around 90 per cent of international commerce.

Members qualify for most-favoured nation trading status with other member states, and if they think they are being treated unfairly, they can take their dis-

pue to a GATT panel.

Tunisia, which became a contracting party Aug. 19, agreed to bind tariffs on a majority of its imports at levels ranging from 17 to 52 per cent.

Once tariffs are bound, they cannot be raised unless other trade concessions are offered to the GATT forum.

Oil exporter Venezuela joined Aug. 31, binding its entire tariff schedule at 50 per cent, to be lowered in two years to 40 per cent. It had already reduced its tariff rates from as high as 135 per cent.

Bolivia became a member Sept. 8, and bound its entire tariff schedule at a ceiling of 40 per cent. It described its accession as an act of faith in the multilateral trading system and in GATT.

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The closing date for submission tender is 12:00 hours local time Wednesday 24, October 1990.

Wasef Azar  
Managing Director

EMBER 21, 1990

JORDAN TIMES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1990

## TO DAY AT CONCORD

Dured Lahham  
Madeline Tabar  
In 1-KAFROUN  
3:30, 6:45, 8:45, 10:45 P.M.  
2-SENIOR WEEK  
5:15, p.m.

## RAINBOW

Indiana Jones  
in  
TEMPLE OF DOOM

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.

## PHILADELPHIA

BIRDY

3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

## NIJOUN

Cinema

Tel: 675571

Samir Ghannem, Ahmed  
Bdeir  
in  
KILL MY WIFE  
WITH THANKS  
(Arabic)

Performances: 12:00, 3:00, 6:00, 9:00 p.m.  
Friday & Sunday extra show at 11:00 a.m.

## PLAZA

Cinema

Tel: 699238

Izzet Al Alaili  
Yahya Al Fakhrani  
in  
Execution  
of a Judge

Performances: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

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1990 S. Africa death toll reaches 1,700

## Mandela ready to meet Buthelezi

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela said Friday he was ready to meet Inkatha chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to help end faction fighting that has claimed almost 1,700 lives this year.

Mandela, saying that Buthelezi was his friend, praised the Inkatha leader and said the two groups must end their rivalry. The statement represented a abrupt turnaround after the ANC had for months refused to deal with Buthelezi.

There was no immediate response from Inkatha.

"I remain indebted to him because of our friendship and the support that he has given to me," Mandela said in an interview with state-run South African Broadcasting Corp. (SABC).

A senior police officer said Friday 1,689 people have been killed and 1,607 injured in political violence in South Africa so far this year, with hundreds dying in recent weeks. The dead included 36 police officers, he said.

It was the first time police had

provided overall casualty figures for the wave of violence sweeping South Africa.

"The present state of unrest and violence is alarmingly intense and widespread," Lt.-Gen. Louwje Malan said.

He said 792 people had been killed in recent weeks in bloody battles between ANC supporters and Inkatha followers in the Johannesburg area.

Mandela again criticised the government Friday for recent steps to halt faction fighting around Johannesburg. He said the measures only served the government's interests and did not aid blacks.

"I had in mind that these would be measures, which would take the interests of both black and white into account, that they would be measures acceptable to both sides," he told SABC.

The government last week adopted tougher security measures and sent more police and troops into townships to try and halt the violence. The ANC claims the measures discriminate against their supporters.

The ANC's National Executive Committee issued a statement late Thursday saying it was ready to meet with Buthelezi and other black homeland chiefs. Homelands were set up by the white government as separate states for blacks in a country where blacks have no voice in national politics.

There was no indication of when or where such a meeting would be held.

The ANC, blaming Inkatha for the fighting, previously rejected meeting with Buthelezi. The statement Thursday still blamed Inkatha "vigilantes" and "elements" of government security forces for the violence.

It also said the government had adopted a "laissez-faire" attitude toward the violence in the hope it would generate "insecurity, fear and terror" to make citizens accept authoritarian measures.

Buthelezi, the KwaZulu homeland chief minister, has previously rejected efforts by his opponents to classify him solely as a homeland chief. He has sought to deal with the ANC as a political party.

equal and called repeatedly for a meeting with Mandela.

The two black opposition movements are divided by differing visions of a future South Africa and strong leadership rivalries, compounded by tribal differences. Both oppose apartheid.

The ANC statement also reiterated calls for an independent review board to investigate complaints against police. Mandela and other black leaders have alleged that police use unnecessary force and favour Inkatha in the township fighting.

The ANC has warned President F.W. de Klerk that talks on a non-racial South African democracy could collapse unless he acts to stop a black township which has killed nearly 800 people.

"We warn the South African government that unless it is seen to be taking appropriate measures to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators of this violence, it will have to assume full responsibility for derailing of the peace process," it said.

## Sihanouk accepts government demand on council

BANGKOK (AP) — Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk urged his guerrilla allies Friday to give the government another seat on a national council if Sihanouk becomes chairman. The concession was an attempt to end deadlocked peace talks.

The ANC statement also reiterated calls for an independent review board to investigate complaints against police. Mandela and other black leaders have alleged that police use unnecessary force and favour Inkatha in the township fighting.

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## Yeltsin unhurt in Moscow car crash

MOSCOW (R) — Boris Yeltsin, the president of the Russian Federation and a key figure in the Soviet Union's mounting political and economic crisis, was involved in a car crash Friday but an aide said he is not hurt.

"He is in hospital for a check-up. He is alive and well, and smiling," Valentina Lantseva, Yeltsin's information aide, told Reuters. "There is no need for any panic."

A Moscow police spokesman said the accident happened about 8:30 a.m. on Moscow's central Tverskoi Street as Yeltsin was driving to the parliament of the Russian Federation where he was due to preside over a morning session.

On Thursday, the parliament of the biggest republic voted to call on the central Soviet legislature, the Supreme Soviet, to de-

mand the resignation of Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov because of his resistance to radical economic reform.

Since Yeltsin, 59, became Russian Federation president in May, the parliament has become increasingly radical and championed the cause of wide-ranging independence from Moscow among all the 15 Soviet republics.

Lantseva, contacted by telephone, said the accident happened when a small passenger saloon "broke traffic regulations and shot out, hitting Boris Nikitayevich's (Yeltsin's) car on the side he was sitting."

"But it was nothing serious. He is conscious. He has telephoned his wife from hospital. There is no danger to his life whatsoever."

The police spokesman said Yeltsin — expelled from the Communist Party's ruling politburo in 1988 after criticising the pace of Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms — stepped from his car, a black Volga Saloon, unhurt after the accident.

Residents of the apartment building just off Tverskoi Street where Yeltsin lives with his wife said he returned home after the crash shaken but not injured.

## Drug lords kidnap two prominent Colombians

BOGOTA (R) — Colombian cocaine lords claimed responsibility Thursday for the recent abductions of two prominent journalists and the sister of a former government official, and demanded that the government treat them as a political group rather than as criminals.

If Sihanouk became the 13th member of the council, as the guerrillas have demanded, he would have tie-breaking power.

Sihanouk's statement

Friday noted news reports that the U.N.

Security Council

has urged the four factions to send a unified delegation to the current U.N.

General Assembly session to take

Cambodia's seat. The quarrel over the Supreme National Council had stalled selection of this delegation.

"I request to my comrades in arms in the Cambodian resistance... to make a gesture which shall be appreciated by our people and the international community by accepting that the Phnom Penh side appoint a 7th representative to the SNC, if Norodom Sihanouk is eventually elected president of the SNC," Sihanouk's statement said.

The spokesman said the cartel had also abducted Diana Turbay, a leading journalist and daughter of a former president, and Marina Montoya, sister of a former top aide of ex-President Virgilio Barco.

The three are all prominent members of the ruling Liberal Party establishment, with close relations with the most influential people in Colombia. Montoya

was abducted Wednesday and Turbay has been missing for three weeks.

The spokesman set out the cartel's position but made no specific demands for the three's release. Nor did he say how long they would be held. He said the traffickers were awaiting orders from cartel boss Pablo Escobar, who he said was in Central America.

The drug barons said they wanted political treatment similar to that given to guerrilla groups that have entered peace talks with the government. Members of the M-19 rebel group were granted amnesty from prosecution when they handed in their arms last March, but the government has refused to give similar treatment to drug traffickers.

Colombian news reports have

said that the kidnappers may be

part of a cartel attempt to press

for a negotiated solution to the

drug war. The drug lords de-

clared a unilateral truce two

months ago.

## Ceausescu's son jailed for 20 years

BUCHAREST (R) — Nicu Ceausescu, the son of the late Romanian dictator, was found guilty of aggravated murder on Friday and jailed for 20 years.

Nicu, 38, wearing tinted glasses and a chequered jacket, listened with quiet resignation in the courtroom where no more than 30 people, mostly journalists, were assembled.

The sentence was the maximum available for the reduced charge.

Nicu, once renowned as a playboy and heavy drinker, was Communist Party boss in the central town of Sibiu and his father's heir apparent.

During the trial, which began in Sibiu in May, Nicu argued that he had already left the town

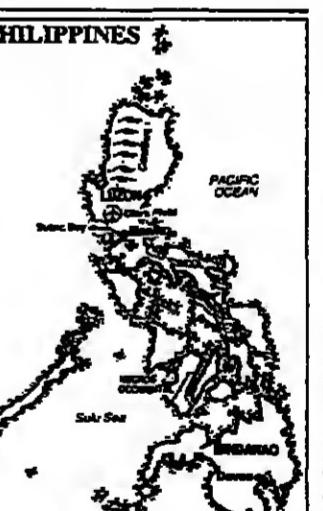
before shooting erupted on Dec. 22 with the loss of 91 civilian victims.

His uncle, General Nicolae Andruță Ceausescu, who ran the secret police training school in Bucharest until December, was convicted of aggravated murder and jailed for 15 years in June.

The general, a brother of the late president, was held responsible for organising the violent repression of protest demonstrations in the capital on Dec. 21-22, in which 540 were killed.

The dictator and his wife were executed on Dec. 25 after a summary military trial, which found them guilty of genocide and wrecking Romania's economy.

Other members of Ceausescu's family still face trial for financial crimes.



Marcos to Hawaii in the 1986 "people power revolution," many saw the move as a cynical bid to gain support in the new government for the bases.

Last December, U.S. jets flew cover for pro-Aquino forces against military mutineers seeking to topple her. That too was widely interpreted as a bid to pressure her into keeping the bases.

That view was reinforced by Washington's longtime support for the late President Ferdinand Marcos. Despite alleged U.S. sponsorship of democracy, the Americans tolerated Marcos' repressive rule, apparently to maintain their bases here.

Opposition to Marcos, therefore, took on the added character of opposition to the bases. Many of those in the forefront of the anti-Marcos struggle now hold key positions in the administration, congress and the media.

The bases have become so symbolic of American "intervention" that any U.S. move is seen as a bid to retain the installations.

When Washington ushered out

picture of a growing discontent with the 40,000 Americans.

However, a survey last March by the Ateneo University found that 35 per cent of the 1,200 Filipinos polled nationwide were unaware that the United States maintains bases here.

Only 18 per cent wanted the bases either phased out or closed immediately. Forty per cent supported keeping the bases indefinitely.

Despite sizeable pro-bases sentiment, no Filipino politician of national status unequivocally supports retaining the bases, which U.S. officials claim pump \$1 billion annually into the economy of this troubled country.

That illustrates the political realities in a country which calls itself democratic but whose public policy is decided by a few people in Manila.

Over the years, Filipino nationalism has come to be defined as standing up to America and its most visible symbol — the bases.

For bases critics, the issue has little to do with national security, economic impact or the country's relationship with the United States, Japan, Singapore and other nations that rely on the world," Schrager told reporters Thursday.

They will be Philippine bases to which the U.S. would hope to have some access as it has with other countries around the world," Schrager told reporters Thursday.

Meanwhile, angry students taunt club-wielding police with chants of "U.S. bases out." American officials issue dire warnings of bombings and assassinations by anti-bases extremists.

Opponents of the bases paint a

picture of sovereignty against the United States, which many Filipinos believe still exerts powerful influence over their country more than 40 years after independence.

"You must understand that other Asian peoples, the Singaporeans, and Japanese and the Koreans, can deal easier with the Americans because you were never their colonial master," said one Asian diplomat, speaking on condition of anonymity.

"For the Filipinos, it's different. The old relationship of ruler and the ruled is a heavy psychological burden," he said.

Support for the bases would brand a politician as an "anti-nationalist" unpatriotic tool of the former colonial power.

For many Filipinos, it is an article of faith that the United States interferes in Philippine affairs to guarantee keeping the bases.

That view was reinforced by Washington's longtime support for the late President Ferdinand Marcos. Despite alleged U.S. sponsorship of democracy, the Americans tolerated Marcos' repressive rule, apparently to maintain their bases here.

"The current talks between the Philippines and the United States should usher in a new relationship between the two countries," said Rev. Joaquin Bernas.

"For the Philippines, it should be a major step in the direction of greater self-reliance and not continuing dependency," he added.

## COLUMN 101111

### Workers uncover \$100m treasure in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Seven Egyptian workers found a centuries-old treasure of gold coins in old Cairo which antiquities experts said was worth more than \$100 million. The seven failed to report the find and divided the hoard among themselves but were discovered after one tried to sell his share in the gold market, police said.

Police, who recovered the treasure, said the workers came across an amphora — an ancient two-handled clay pot — filled with some 2,700 coins of 24 carat gold.

Residents of the apartment building just off Tverskoi Street where Yeltsin lives with his wife said he returned home after the crash shaken but not injured.

The police spokesman said Yeltsin — expelled from the Communist Party's ruling politburo in 1988 after criticising the pace of Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms — stepped from his car, a black Volga Saloon, unhurt after the accident.

Residents of the apartment building just off Tverskoi Street where Yeltsin lives with his wife said he returned home after the crash shaken but not injured.

The spokesman set out the cartel's position but made no specific demands for the three's release. Nor did he say how long they would be held. He said the traffickers were awaiting orders from cartel boss Pablo Escobar, who he said was in Central America.

The drug barons said they wanted political treatment similar to that given to guerrilla groups that have entered peace talks with the government. Members of the M-19 rebel group were granted amnesty from prosecution when they handed in their arms last March, but the government has refused to give similar treatment to drug traffickers.

Colombian news reports have said that the kidnappers may be part of a cartel attempt to press for a negotiated solution to the drug war. The drug lords declared a unilateral truce two months ago.

TERAMO, Italy (AP) — A truck driver who went to a brothel expecting a discreet dalliance instead came a shocking surprise — his wife.

It turned out the woman, a homemaker by day,

had been working as a call girl by night unbeknownst to her husband. The story was recounted in La Stampa newspaper of Turin.

According to the account, a friend gave the 35-year-old truck driver the address of an exclusive bordello in Teramo in central Italy and recommended he ask for a particular woman working there.

"After a half-hour wait, when he finally obtained the prohibited meeting, the woman he dreamed of and whom he knew only by her working name turned out to be his wife, housewife by day, high-class call girl by night," the newspaper said. The report said the wife tried to run away, but the husband caught her. She filed charges against him after hitting her, the newspaper said.

Hire a power briefcase, impress the boss

CHICAGO (R) — A leather goods shop said on Tuesday that local business people have begun hiring \$1,100 briefcases as power symbols they can snap open to impress others when they sit down for meetings. "Even with a well-cut suit, silk tie and a \$50 haircut, all eyes around the conference table will eventually focus on your attache," said the shop, Chicago Trunk and Leather Works.

"That's the moment when you've got to hit them with the power briefcase." For \$100, the hirer gets three days' use of "a knock-your-socks-off, top-of-the-line, hand-crafted, leather-lined, belted-leather \$1,100 Hartmann with solid brass locks," the shop said. Manager Jerry Lekas told Reuters that several businessmen have hired briefcases.

"You could tell when people walked in," he said. "They had the suit but realised they couldn't take their banged-up briefcase into the meeting. If you can rent a tuxedo, why not a briefcase?"

Fans keep Hendrix memory alive

RENTON, Washington (AP) — Twenty years after his